

WHAT IS THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION?

How all the American Republics—twenty odd—have worked together for the promotion of peace and prosperity among themselves is told here by Edward B. Clark. Such an organization in Europe might have prevented the war



WASHINGTON.—In the city of Washington, facing the Mall and situated next to the Continental hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is what many judges of the fine in architecture have declared to be the most beautiful building in the capital of the United States. It is the home of the Pan-American union, of which John Barrett is the director general.

In this building every little while there is a meeting which has no counterpart in any other country of the world. In a beautiful hall and about a magnificent table made of South American woods gather the ambassadors and ministers of all the American republics. The secretary of state of the United States of America presides at the meeting.

In foreign countries a few diplomats sometimes meet to discuss matters of grave moment to their countries. There is no general meeting such as that which takes place in the city of Washington. Only on the rarest occasions in the European capitals do the representatives of all the countries gather for a conference. The threat of war generally brings the foreign representatives together in most of the capitals of the world.

In the city of Washington, in the Pan-American union building, the ambassadors and ministers of the South American countries meet to confer with one another and with the secretary of state of the United States on subjects of peace and amity and in the endeavor to make stronger the bonds of union which hold together all the republics of the West.

The Pan-American union was organized 26 years ago. In that year there was a Pan-American conference following a former conference which was held in Washington in the winter of the year previous. James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, presided at the first conference. To Blaine perhaps more than to any other American is due the credit for the inception of the idea of an organization which would bind closely together the western republics. For a long time the organization was known as the "Bureau of American Republics."

In writing about Pan-Americanism and the Pan-American union, John Barrett, the present director, said: "Beginning on a small scale, it has now grown into a position of power and usefulness where it can be described as the most comprehensive and practical international institution—at least it has been so described by eminent statesmen not only in the United States, but in Europe. As evidence of the way it is regarded in Europe, it can be cited that recently one of the most prominent English statesmen remarked that, 'if there had been a Pan-European union, fashioned upon the Pan-American union at Washington, with its headquarters in London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, there never would have been a European war.'"

The present home of the Pan-American union was built in the years 1908-09. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1908 in the presence of 5,000 persons, among whom were the members of the Supreme court, the cabinet, the house and senate, the diplomatic corps and President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Root, Bishop Cronin of the Methodist church, Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Catholic church and Andrew Carnegie, the latter of whom made the Pan-American union building possible by the gift of a large sum of money.

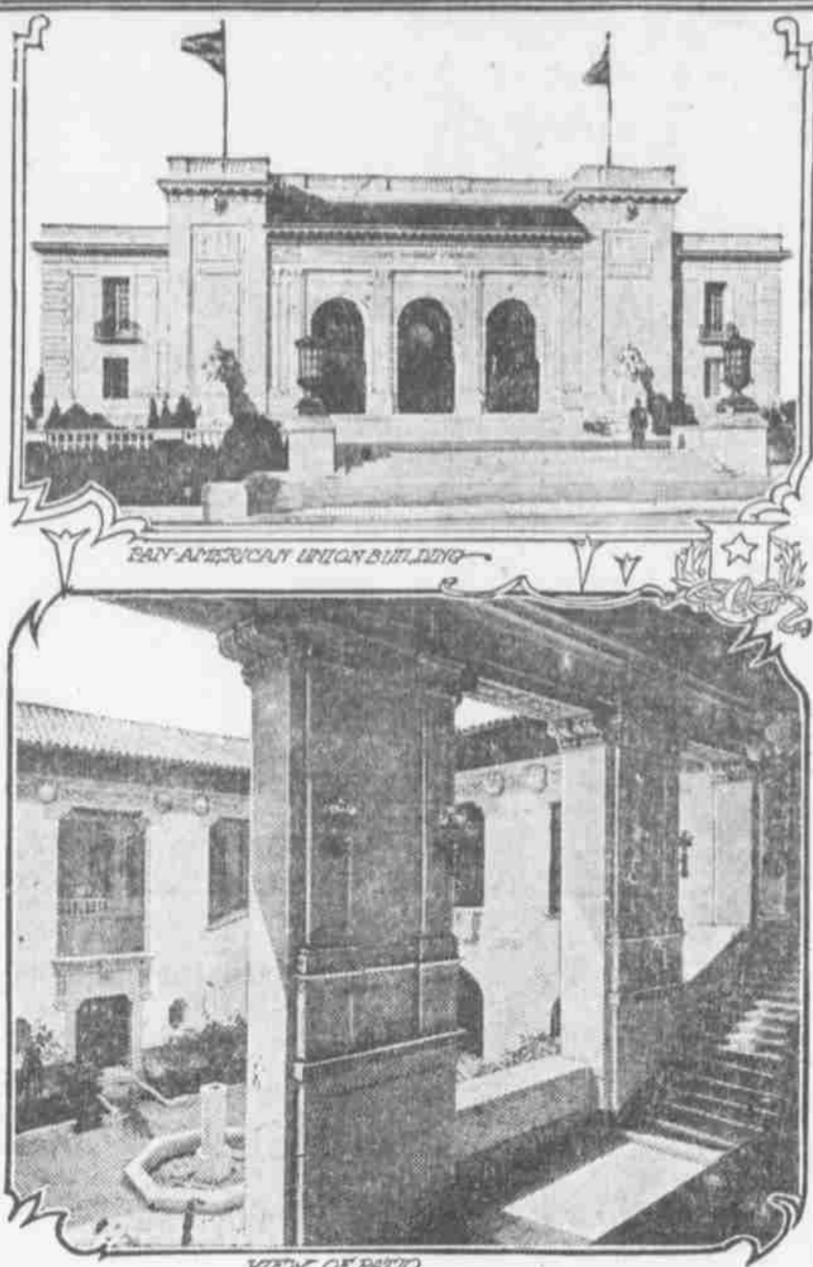
One gets from what Elithu Root said on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone an idea of the scope of the work of the institution and of the spirit which keeps it alive. Mr. Root said: "This building is to be in its most manifest utilitarian service, a convenient instrument for association and growth of mutual knowledge among the people of the different republics. The library maintained here, the books and journals accessible here, the useful and interesting publications of the bureau, the enormous correspondence carried on with seekers for knowledge about American countries, the opportunities now

The Very Sort.
"When the minister asked what kind of a bird you would recommend as a pet, why did you tell him an appropriate one would be a vulture?"
"Well, isn't a vulture a bird of prey?"

Literal One.
"Has your son selected any special calling?"
"Yes, he has. He's got a good job at a theater as a megaphone automobile announcer."

Discord.
"What are those two men on the stage singing?" asked the wife.
"A duet," replied the husband.
"I know; but what piece are they singing?"
"The one on the right is singing 'Home, Sweet Home,' but I never heard that thing the other one's singing."

A Problem.
"Are you a Prohibitionist?"
"Yes."
"Then how can you consistently support a full ticket?"



PAN-AMERICAN UNION BUILDING

afforded for further growth in all those activities, justify the pains and the expense.

"The building, however, is more important as the symbol, the ever-present reminder, the perpetual assertion of unity of common interest and purpose and hope among all the republics. This building is a confession of faith, a covenant of allegiance to an ideal. The members of The Hague conference described that conference in the preamble of its great arbitration convention as:

"Animated by the sincere desire to work for the maintenance of general peace.

"Resolved to promote by all the efforts in their power the friendly settlement of international disputes.

"Recognizing the solidarity uniting the members of the society of civilized nations.

"Desirous of extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice."

"That is the meaning of this building for the republics of America. That sentiment which all the best in modern

civilization is trying to live up to we have written here in marble for the people of the American continents."

When one enters the Pan-American union building after ascending marble steps on either side of which are fountains, he leaves Washington back of him and enters the tropics. There is a beautiful patio in the center of the building which is protected by a movable glass roof, which is shut in winter and open in the summer. This patio or courtyard is filled with exotic plants and is surrounded by corridors and open stairways. It is a bit of tropical South America transplanted to the District of Columbia.

Everything which even pertains to the furnishing of the beautiful rooms in the Pan-American building is of native American origin. The central and South American countries have contributed wonderfully beautiful gifts to the buildings. The heroes of war and peace of the American republics appear in bronze, marble or on canvas.

The Pan-American union is truly American. Its purpose is to bind the Western countries together in peace, in commerce and in all friendliness.

More than 1,800 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses are used annually in the Italian perfume industry.

Under the Swedish license law no one can buy a drink without buying something to eat at the same time. Must be a great country for indigestion.

Ninety per cent of the world's supply of cloves comes from the Zanzibar archipelago.

The salary of the mayor of Philadelphia is \$12,000 a year.

There is a possible market for American machinery on the sugar plantations of Natal, South Africa.

In Europe the hydrogen gas which is a by-product of the manufacture of oxygen is utilized to harden oils for use in the soap industry.

A power loom has been invented that is said to weave oriental rugs that so closely imitate the genuine handmade ones as to defy experts.

Electrical devices connected with a recently invented mirror cause advertisements to appear on its surface and obscure the features of persons looking into it.

Miss Mabel F. Allen of Mount Vernon, Me., found a mummified pond lily recently. It had two stems grown together their entire length and a double blossom concealed in one set of petals.

Helping Out.
"And has your daughter's course in domestic science interested her any in the housework?"
"To some extent. Occasionally she condescends to show her mother wherein her old-fashioned methods are all wrong."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

So it is.
"Why do they say that speech is silver, but silence is golden?"
"Well, for one reason, silence is very much rarer than speech."

Her Criticism.
"How was the sermon?" asked the husband, who did not go to church.
"I didn't care for it," replied the wife.
"Was it an original sermon?"
"Oh, my, no. There was a whole lot of it from the Bible!"

Letting Her Voice Out.
Patience—You say she is a singer?
Patience—Oh, yes.
"A professional singer?"
"Yes; she lets her voice out for money."

NEW FEATURES IN LITTLE BUNGALOW

Do Away With Objections That Some Have to This Type of Building.

HAS AMPLE STORAGE SPACE

Utilization of Hip-Roof Construction Provides This, by Many Considered a Requisite—Arrangement of the Interior Will Appeal to the Housewife.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A great many people object to the bungalow type of house construction because it does not provide enough storage for the array of odds and ends which they have not yet decided to



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pass on to the junk man. As a rule, this lack of storage space is caused by the fact that the usual bungalow is built with a very flat gable roof set as low as possible to produce the effect of broadness and to destroy the appearance of height. This effort is made necessary in order that the fundamental idea of the bungalow may be expressed in the design. Bungalows are not supposed to be high. They are, in the pure type, single-story buildings, and since this feature is their inherent mark of distinction the contrast is carried still farther by placing a roof on them which will emphasize their flatness.

In fact, the roof is of prime importance in a bungalow, for it is in the roof that the greatest effect may be obtained in adjusting the appearance of the structure to meet the demand for something distinctive or something new. As a rule, when the appearance of the house is the governing factor, the roof will be given such form; but, if necessary, there is no reason why the designer cannot produce a structure of the distinct bungalow type and still shape the roof in such a manner that a generous attic space is provided.

The method employed to enlarge the space above the first floor without de-

The sides are finished with beamed siding and the roof is shingled. The chimney is of the out-built type and is constructed of cobble stones. It is quite massive and adds a great deal to the exterior attractiveness of the little bungalow. The broad front porch extending across the front of the house, is a pleasing feature. It is attractively decorated with the block columns and the simple railing. Without the expenditure of a great deal of money the exterior of this house has been made very neat.

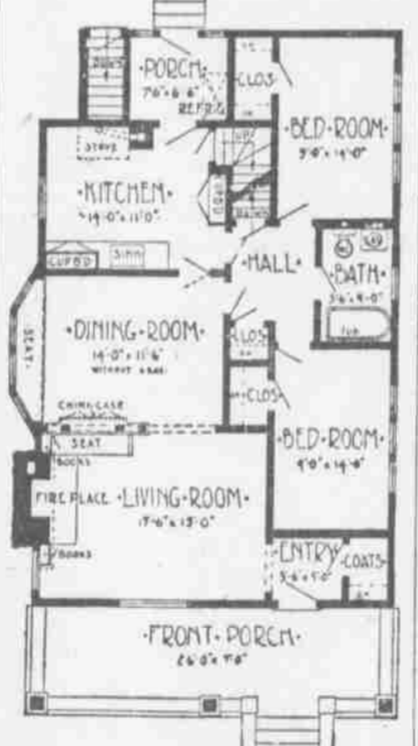
The arrangement of rooms and the design of interior details are of special interest. The living room and the dining room form an attractive combination. The entire wall between these two rooms is removed, forming what is really one large room. Part of the opening made by the removal of the wall is cased and into the remainder is built a colonnade. On the living-room side of this colonnade a seat is built which is extended over to one of the two bookcases which flank the large fireplace. A china case is set against the dining room side of the colonnade. The combination of the living room with the dining room necessitates a careful selection of furniture for these two rooms, it being desirable that the unity be maintained throughout if possible. The effect will also be felt in the decorating of the rooms, a harmonizing scheme of colors being necessary. By proper attention to these details a very pleasing effect may be obtained by the combination

of the living room with the dining room. The door from the porch opens into an entry which has a small closet for wraps. On the other side of the entry is a cased opening leading to the living room. The view from this entry, of the fireplace, the broad seat and colonnade and the wide opening between the two rooms is very striking. An attractive feature of the dining room is the four-window-bay with the seat built entirely across it. The kitchen is entered through a swinging door and is handily arranged to facilitate the preparation and serving of meals. Near the door to the dining room is a cupboard built above a shelf into which the sink is set. Another cupboard fills a nook in the central wall of the building and is also very handy to the dining-room door. The stove is intended to be placed against the rear wall of the kitchen, where a very short length of pipe will connect it with the chimney. The rear porch is built right into the house and furnishes a handy kitchen annex. The refrigerator may be placed on this porch, where it is led without causing the ice-man to take many steps into the house.

Along the other side of the house are the two bedrooms with the bath between. The bedroom closets are unusually large. A small hall makes all of the rooms in this part of the house independent. The basement is entered from this hall and the attic is reached through the kitchen. The basement is of sufficient size to be very useful. Sufficient headroom is provided so that a heating plant of any desired type may be installed. The space is divided into rooms which will greatly increase the total value of the basement. Home owners are finding increasing usefulness in the construction of a cold-storage room in the basements of the houses. This is easily done and it furnishes an excellent place to keep fruit and vegetables. This room should, of course, be placed as far as possible from the furnace.

How to Get at the Best in Him.
We never come at the best in the other fellow—the full flavor of what he has felt and thought—until we have shown all our own pretensions—or, better, convinced him that we have none to start with, which takes some time, remarks Seymour Denning in the Atlantic. But then how be unobtrusive! If possible, hold fast to fender, till back pipe, produce an ancient, battered pipe, and remark that if things keep on at this rate, ordinary folks will have to go without much except on Sundays. . . . You might have been neighbors for forty years. "The missus" adds a log to the stove, and resumes her mending. Presently she asks, bending soberly over a stitch, what are the chances for a boy in the city these days; and whether he is better off on the farm. . . . I merely inquire what better opening one could have for landing a black eye on urban industrialism and cheating it of one more victim for mill-fodder.

Use of Masks in Printing.
Nearly all black-and-white photographs that are not to be mounted on white cards are most pleasing when finished with white margins. White margins are obtained by printing the negative through the opening of opaque paper. This mask is placed over the negative so adjusted that the part we wish to print from will show through the opening in the mask. As the opening in the mask can be made of any size and shape desired, up to the full size of the negative, we can print from the whole or any part of a negative, and as those parts of the negative that are covered by the mask cannot print, they will be white after the print has been developed. By this method we can make prints having white margins of any width we prefer.



Floor Plan of Cottage—Size 30 by 44 Feet 6 inches.

stroying the appearance of a straight hip-roof construction or a combination of the hip and gable types, with the hip type predominating. Occasionally flat roof dormers are used in connection with the hip roof to produce the same result. The effect is altogether pleasing to the eye, and the general advantages of the more generous storage space which is provided in the attic have been recommended in a great many cases. Aside from this fact, if the space is not used for storage it still serves a very good purpose in providing an insulating layer of air which will keep the lower floor cool in the hottest weather.

An attractive little bungalow of simple construction is shown here as an example of the possibility of utilizing the hip-roof construction. The roof of this pleasant little home is almost purely of this type, the only addition being the small projecting dormer. This dormer adds space to the attic and also provides the means of admitting light to the upper floor. An artistic touch is given the main roof by breaking the slope just above the eaves and carrying the last few feet down at a new slope. Several interesting details are included in the design of this little cottage.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



How Washington's "Morse Elm" Received Its Name

WASHINGTON.—The most interesting of all the old trees in the capital is the huge old elm which stands at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street in front of what used to be the old Willard hotel. Many years ago this was the popular resort of the nation's statesmen, who were wont to assemble beneath its shade, tilt their chairs against its trunk and spin many historic yarns, punctuated by well-aimed salvos of tobacco juice. Here, also, came the newspaper correspondents from newspaper row, just above the hotel on Fourteenth street, and heard the latest political achievements discussed with careless informality.

One day when the tree was sheltering an unusually large assembly of notables, a familiar figure joined them and asked them to congratulate him on his good luck. He had succeeded, he said, in inventing an instrument by which people could talk from Baltimore to Washington.

It is to be regretted that our learned American statesmen and newspaper men received the statement as a huge joke, and suggested that the only way the amiable inventor could retrieve his reputation for sanity was to treat them all to drinks. It was not until a few weeks later when congress made an appropriation for Dr. Samuel F. B. Morse to continue his work on a telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington that the tree gatherers learned their error and the fact that they had entertained a genius unawares. Since that time the tree has been known as the Morse elm.



Golf Helps President Wilson to Solve Problems

GOLF is credited by President Wilson with making possible the solving of knotty international problems, handling of Mexican affairs and all the thousand and one things a busy president must do. By golf he rests his mind so thoroughly he can think clearly and act intelligently during working hours.

President Wilson has one of the finest sets of golf sticks in the country. They were made for him in England by a professional and given to him by his brother, John A. Wilson, of Franklin, Pa.

They are longer clubs than used by the average player, each having more than a 40-inch shaft. His brother also gave him a doekin golf bag to hold not only the 15 clubs, but a rubber coat and hat the president always takes with him when he golfs.

The president's golf game is characterized by steadiness and care. He plays what is known as a "short game," taking two shots to cover a distance another player might attempt in one. The president's long suit is putting. He is steady and accurate.

President Wilson's definition of golf may be new to some people. He says: "Golf is an ineffectual attempt to put an elusive ball into an obscure hole with uncontrollable instruments."

Most of the president's golfing is done at the Washington Country club, across the river in Virginia. This is a small club made up mostly of government officials, people from the Smithsonian institution and the scientific bureau. There are no social features; it is exclusively golf.

Players at the club have learned to treat the president as he likes to be treated—as merely another member of the club. He is shown no special consideration or courtesies. He is always trailed by the secret service men.

The president always takes the caddies as they come and pays the caddy 35 cents, the customary charge for 18 holes.

Rookies Must Be Taught to Deliver Messages

THE training of raw recruits is a perpetual circus. Col. G. B. Young of the Third Infantry went from Washington over to the Radio camp, where the National Guardsmen and new recruits are in camp. His automobile got stuck in the mud, and a passing rookie, who looked like a soldier, was hailed by the colonel, and told to send some men down to help get his machine out of the mud, and this is the way Colonel Young told him to deliver the message:

"The colonel of the regiment presents his compliments to the officer of the guard and requests that a detail of the guard be sent to help an automobile out of the mud."

The rookie, of course, hastened to the guard tent, saluted slouchily, and this is the way he delivered the message:

"A man up there wants a bunch of you men to get an auto out of the mud."

Lieut. Col. Anton Stephan, who heard both ends of the message, has devised a scheme for training the men in the repeating of messages. Some time during the night different men on guard are given a message, the guards repeat it to the corporal of the guard; the corporal tells the sergeant and the sergeant carries the news to the lieutenant. Then the message as received and as sent is compared.



Congress May Really Curtail "Leave to Print"

SOMETIME, perhaps during the next session of congress, that dearly beloved institution, "the leave to print," under which congressmen annually send, postage free, to their constituents tons of imaginary speeches they never made—liberally sprinkled with mythical "laughter" and psychological "applause"—may be curtailed. A bipartisan report from the joint printing committee urges these facts in favor of the bill:

A million volumes a year, many printed on fine paper and bound in leather, have to be sold as waste paper because no one takes the trouble to frank them out.

Janitors and building superintendents complain that whole basements are literally filled with virtual waste paper, so that the government has to rent additional space to store coal and wood.

Private manufacturing firms, acting in collusion with senators and members, have had printed and franked at public expense "puffs"—virtual advertisements of their plants, factories and industries.

The new bill provides for cutting down of departmental documents, all of which are, by law, required to be printed now, and provides that senate and house committees must examine every document which it is proposed to print. To prevent possible suppression of reports which the senate may wish printed it is provided the houses may override committee action, or inaction.

VERY RARE.
"Is it true," asked the chiropodist's patient, "that one can get corns from wearing shoes that are too large as well as from wearing tight ones?"
"Theoretically, I've no doubt it is true," replied the foot specialist, "but in all my twenty years' experience I've never yet seen a case of that kind."

POOR JOHN.
"John, dear, I'm afraid you are worrying too much about that horrid old business of yours."
"Don't worry about me, dear. I'm all right."

"No, John, you are not all right. Last night when you came home from that dreadfully late directors' meeting you were so absent-minded that you put your hat under your pillow and tried to hang your watch on the clothes tree."

EASY READING.
"What have you there?"
"The memoirs of a famous baseball pitcher."
"Easy reading, I dare say."
"The easiest ever. Nearly 400 pages without a single footnote, historical reference or quotation from the classics."